

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 29.

VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1899.

NO. 30.

Nethersole Bracelets
A shapely arm
And pretty hand
Made perfect by
This silver band.

We have a good stock of the Nethersole

The Most Popular Bracelet on the Market.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 GOVERNMENT ST.
Telephone 575. JEWELLERS

THE WESTSIDE.

**Tailor-Made
Costumes....**

READY TO WEAR.

Ladies who have been waiting the arrival of this shipment will please take notice that it is now to hand. Make your selections while assortments are complete

The New Spring Jackets

Sales in this department have exceeded our expectations and everyone is delighted with our showing.

**THE HUTCHESON COMPANY
LIMITED.**

APRIL 6, 1899.

A Strong Grip.

Whose fault is it if you have been buying groceries at stores where they don't care whether they please you or not?

Our great aim is to give satisfaction and careful attention to the wants of our customers.

Three Star Flour	\$1.10 per sack
Snowflake Flour	1.05 "
Ogilvie's Hungarian	1.20 "
Fresh Roll Butter	45c. per roll

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

**Spring is
at Hand**

You don't need to wait until the thermometer registers 90 in the shade before you are convinced that spring is near at hand; you may as well acknowledge it at once. Garden making season is here and you will need the proper tools for this pleasant occupation. Tools are what we sell and it will be surprising if your ingenuity can contrive up anything in this line that we haven't got.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.
Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.,
Victoria, B.C.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters.

100 CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW.

97 JOHNSON STREET.

To CANNERYMEN

A PATENT RETORT AND
STEAM BOX DOOR

On exhibition under pressure of steam. Can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint.

T. SHAW'S
MARINE IRON WORKS, VICTORIA, B.C.

WALL PAPERS

A card of fine Wall
Papers just arrived.

A large assortment of the latest designs.
Some Handsome Friezes
and Collings

For Ingrain Papers
J. W. MELLOR
26-78 Fort St.,
Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE
On Semanah Lake,
2 1/2 Miles from
Duncan's Station

250 Acres All Good Farming Land

Partly cleared and cultivated. 25 acres under first-class fruit trees. Dwelling of nice rooms; bath, hot and cold water and other conveniences. Barn with accommodation for 25 head of cattle. Whole farm fenced. Will be sold as a whole or in tracts of 10 acres and upwards. For particulars apply 40 GOVERNMENT ST. or MR. E. MUSGRAVE, on the premises.

**GUARANTEED
FOUNTAIN
SYRINGES.**

THE QUALITY AND
THE PRICE ARE
GUARANTEED.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST.
N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on the 23rd April next for the purchase of the property, 22,433, at 112 Government street, known as the "Teutonia" saloon. The property includes the buildings thereon, together with the license and good-will of an old established saloon business. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. State terms. MR. J. H. HALL, 107 Quada Street.

Balsam of Aniseed.

The reliable remedy for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, etc., prepared by
HALL & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
Clarence Bk., Yates and Douglas Sts.

W. JONES,
AUCTIONEER.
133 Government St., City

Offers by private treaty one of the choicest and largest Farms, near the city of Victoria, at a very low price, to command a ready sale. No reasonable offer refused. Correspondence solicited.
W. JONES, Sole Agent.
This is a genuine snap.

VICTOR BICYCLES.

The highest grade possible to make. At the same price as low grade makes.

VICTORS sell for \$55.00
STEAMER 50.00
IMPERIAL 40.00

First-class repair work.

JOHN BARNESLEY & Co.
119 Government street.

**E. & D.
BICYCLES**

The Best Wheels Just in, and undoubtedly
**THE BEST WHEEL
IN THE MARKET...**

LEADING FEATURES—
Four Point Bearings,
Absolutely Dust-Proof,
Requires No Oiling.

J. L. BECKWITH,
AGENT,
40 JOHNSON STREET.

FURNISHED OFFICES,
House-Keeping Rooms.

Every convenience as well as most reasonable rent in The Williams Building, 40 Broad St. Apply to either Mr. Robert Day, agent, at Fort St., or to the owner, R. T. Williams.

DOG FOOD.

Smith's Dog Biscuits for working dogs. There's nothing better. No preparation is needed to feed these biscuits. They keep the dog healthy, and so other food is unnecessary.

For Sale by all Dealers and M. R. Smith & Co.

WILLIAM F. BEST
ANALYST AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Melbourne and Leipzig). Late Analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C.

MINING REPORTS.

Working Estimates and
Superintendence.

JAMES BRADY, M.E.
The Balmoral, Victoria, B.C.

Thomas Saunders was fined \$7.50 this morning for driving over Point Ellice bridge at a pace faster than that prescribed by law.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A respectable girl, about 16, to help with the housework. Apply to Sunday's shoe store, 89 Government street.

WANTED—To exchange good fishing outfit for bicycle. Address—R. B. Times of B.C.

WANTED—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address 45 Five Sisters Block.

TO RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor. Apply at Times office.

TO LET—Six-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, with from 1 to 100 acres land with or without stock and implements, about two miles from city; good stream. Apply R. B. Times office.

COAL AND WOOD—Best coal, \$5.50; Dry Wood, per cord, \$3.50. Phone 4, 19 Broad street.

COAL, \$5.50 PER TON—New Wellington Collieries. Kingham & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

PROP. KAUFFMAN, from Chicago—Piano, Violin and mandolin. Room 77, Five Sisters block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms.

UNION BREWERY DEPOT, 150 Government street.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinerton & Oddy's, telephone 401.

GET FORRESTER TO PAINT IT. ADDRESS 104 DOUGLAS STREET.

**Dunsmuir's
Railway Land.**

Grant of Nineteen Acres on the
Songhees Reserve Can-
celled.

Dominion Government Suing For
the Price of Right of
Way.

Ottawa, April 12.—The sub-committee appointed by the Dominion Alliance and members of parliament favorable to prohibition, who were to frame a resolution to be presented to parliament on the subject, met and talked for two hours to-day on the matter, and failed to come to any arrangement. They will meet again next week.

In the House to-day before the orders of the day were called, Sir Charles Tupper congratulated the government on its decision to carry through the Pacific cable. He was satisfied that it would be no expense to the country, but in a few years would be revenue producing.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply hoped that Sir Charles would have equally good words of praise for other deserving measures which the government intended to bring in.

Coleman Prior asked if there was any truth in the item in the press about Mr. Ludgate returning the lease of Deadman's Island to the militia department.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he would submit the question to the minister of militia as he had never heard anything of it.

An order-in-council has been passed cancelling the grant of nineteen acres of land to Mr. Dunsmuir for terminal purposes for his railway passing through the Songhees reserve. The government is also suing for the price of the right of way on the reserve.

THEY ENDORSE THE ROAD
Sub-Committee No. 5 Recommends the
Anglo Line.

The railway sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty met last night and considered the proposition of the Port Angeles and Eastern Railway Company, and the result of their deliberations was the adoption of the following report:

To the Committee of Fifty:
Gentlemen: Your sub-committee, No. 5, duly met on the eve of the 11th inst. to consider the proposition made by the Port Angeles and Eastern Railway Company, and a desire to report that we are favorably impressed with their proposal and hereby endorse the undertaking of a trans-continent connection via Angeles, and that your committee are using active steps to acquire information that will lead to the securing of suitable terminable grounds, and hope to be in a position to report favorably at next meeting of this committee.

The officials of the Port Angeles & Eastern Railway Company express their willingness to come here and meet the committee of Fifty to explain and give any information they might require as to their financial standing and ability to construct the road and air matters generally appertaining to the Port Angeles & Eastern Railway. Respectfully submitted.

N. SHAKESPEAR
Chairman, Committee No. 5.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Bank of R. C. vs. Harris, Mr. Justice Drake this morning delivered judgment in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, a married woman. His Lordship held that the writ was specially indorsed and that the indorsement sufficiently stated that the defendant was a married woman possessed of separate estate. W. C. Moreby for plaintiff and S. Perry Mills for defendant.

MASSACRED FROM AMBUSH.

**Mataafa's Fierce Warriors Attack a Little
Band of British and Ameri-
can Sailors.**

A FURIOUS HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICT OCCURS

**Bull-Dog Courage of the Bluejackets Saves Them From An-
nihilation by the Treacherous Chieftain's Braves—
Bodies of Slain Horribly Mutilated.**

Auckland, N.Z., April 12.—Dispatches received from Apia, Samoa, dated April 1, say that a party of 150 American and British sailors was forced to retreat to the beach after having been caught in an ambush on the German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British third-class cruiser Tauranga.

Lieutenant Freeman and Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale and Ensign J. R. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieutenant Lansdale and was shot in retreating.

Two British and two American sailors were also killed.

The natives engaged were some of Mataafa's warriors.

They severed the heads of the British and American officers killed. Priests of the French mission afterwards brought the heads into Apia.

The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga.

In a previous engagement 27 of Mataafa's warriors were killed. There were no casualties among the European force.

It is estimated that 800 warriors attacked the Anglo-American party from the ambush.

Another Account.

San Francisco, April 12.—The Call to-day prints a copyrighted telegram from Auckland, N.Z. It says:

Eight hundred of Mataafa's men ambushed 100 bluejackets near Apia. The fighting was terrific, the American and British men repeatedly beating back their assailants, who sought to overwhelm them by force of numbers.

Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Freeman, of the British gunboat Tauranga, were killed.

After the rebels had been driven off, the bodies of the three officers were recovered, despatched by the Tauranga.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.
Two Women, Who Quarrelled With Their
Husbands, Die Together.

Omaha, Neb., April 12.—Mrs. Daisy O'Neill and Mrs. Overly, who recently had trouble with their husbands, decided to die together. They took thirty grains of morphine, with fatal result, last night. Both were 23 years old, and recently came from Burlington, Iowa.

STEAMER QUARANTINED.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—The steamer City of St. Louis, Captain Thorpe, from New Orleans, is quarantined in the southern limits of St. Louis because of a case of smallpox aboard. The City of St. Louis left New Orleans 18 days ago, having a passenger list and crew numbering 375 persons. Before reaching Memphis, Tenn., Wm. Belts, a negro freeman, was taken sick with some unknown ailment, but was isolated. At Memphis about 200 passengers and a number of the crew disembarked. Dr. Johnson, of the St. Louis health board, discovered a case before the steamer arrived, and ordered it to be quarantined, and a squad of police was detailed to see that nobody left the steamer and that no freight was removed. Three passengers escaped and are at large in the city. Belts was removed to the pest house.

MONUMENTS TO BARON DE HIRSCH.

Vienna, April 12.—A rumor is current in Vienna that monuments to the late philanthropist Baron de Hirsch will be raised in Buda-Pest, Hungary and Lemberg, Galicia, funds being obtained by a public subscription.

—Steamer Cottage City brought news of a \$12,000 fire at Circle City on January 14th, in which the large store of the Alaska Commercial Company, with its contents, was destroyed.

Four marines were killed.

Mataafa's loss was 40 killed and a number wounded, these being carried off the field by the rebels when they retired.

The bodies of Lansdale, Monaghan and Freeman, as well as those of the unfortunate marines, were buried with military honors at Mullien.

There is constant fighting with natives around Apia. The lives of Europeans in all islands are unsafe.

Lieutenant Lansdale was born in the district of Columbia on February 15, 1855.

Washington, April 12.—The following is a despatch from Admiral Kautz:

Auckland, N.Z., April 12.—To the secretary of the navy, Washington, April 1.

While a combined force of British and United States sailors under Lieutenant Freeman, of the British navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. I deeply regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale, Ensign John H. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman Edsall, and five men wounded, belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed was two men and Lieutenant Freeman.

Reception of News in London.

London, April 12.—The despatch of the Associated Press from Apia, Samoa, was the only news received of the treacherous attack made by the Matafa's. The newspapers sent out large placards printed with startling announcements, "British and American Forces Rout," "German Treachery," etc.

The British admiral has received a despatch from Captain Stuart, senior British naval officer in Samoa waters, giving the news of the death of Lieutenant Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga, in an engagement with the rebels. No details accompanied it.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The locality of the engagement, or rather the ambush, is stated to have been the German plantation, and there is the unpleasant suggestion of treachery upon the part of a German subject. The incident, apart from the loss of life, is deeply deplorable. The situation was already full of anxiety to the government at home, while on the spot racial feeling runs high, though it will be kept well under control."

NEWS FROM VANCOUVER.

Spring Assizes at New Westminster—An Old Man Choked—Board of Trade and Corbin Charter.

Vancouver, April 12.—The spring assizes opened this morning in the assembly rooms at the back of the new opera house, New Westminster. Chief Justice McColl presiding. There are only two cases on the docket, Donald Perrier, charged with the murder of his mistress, and Bradshaw, theft. The grand jury returned true bills in each case. A jury is being sworn to try the Bradshaw case.

An old wood cutter named Blake or Smith, while eating breakfast at the Glasgow hotel, this morning, was seized with a choking fit. He was assisted outside, but expired two minutes afterwards. A largely attended meeting of the board of trade last night discussed the Corbin charter, but the enforcement of a resolution from Grand Forks was deferred for a week. Mr. G. McL. Brown made out a strong case for the C. P. R. The tailors are bringing men from Seattle to fill the strikers' places.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Sir T. H. G. Esmonde suggests the formation of "A People's Parliament."

London, April 12.—Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Esmonde, Bart., senior whip of the anti-Parnellite party, M.P. for the west division of Kerry, has written a letter to the government papers suggesting that each Irish county council at the first meeting appoint two delegates to meet in Dublin to consider matters of national interest and thus form "A people's parliament."

TOWN ALMOST WIRED OUT.

Santa Fe, N.M., April 12.—The town of Espanola was almost destroyed by fire to-day. Three large warehouses and stores belonging to Bond Bros. were burned. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$75,000. The Denver and Rio Grande railway station and several other buildings were also destroyed.

More Villages Captured.

**Lawton's Successful Campaign in
the East of the Island
of Luzon.**

**Filipinos Preparing to Check the
Advance of United States
Soldiers.**

New York, April 12.—A despatch to the Herald from Manila says: Lawton's command captured the villages of Pagsanjan and Lumban yesterday, with some resistance at the latter place.

The mouth of the river commanding Lumban was effectively blocked against the entrance of gunboats. Shells from Laguna de Bay drove most of the insurgents in flight up the mountain side. A small force ran into the old church, offering resistance until it was reached by the troops.

About fifty natives were captured and several killed. One American was wounded. Six launches and two canoes were captured in the river.

The river mouth was to be dredged to-day and the obstructions removed. Santa Cruz and Pagsanjan are now guarded by men of the Fourth cavalry. Part of the Fourteenth infantry, with General Lawton, is in Lumban.

Aginaldo Still in Command.

New York, April 12.—A despatch to the World from Manila says:

"While it is probable that there is an end to big engagements in the Philippines between Americans and Filipinos, the war is not by any means ended. The universal opinion among army men is that it will require the presence of 50,000 American troops to occupy the territory that has been taken and maintain communication among the islands. Lawton's advance will probably meet harassing resistance. Trenches have been built by the enemy from town to town. The rebels are in nightly communications by means of signal fires, and avoid being caught in a trap and are also quick to harass on flank."

"Since the 25th the enemy's losses have not been more than double ours. Kindness to the wounded rebel prisoners does not ally their dogged enmity, and only a small portion of the populace in the north has returned home. Only the diseased and aged remained in Santa Cruz."

Aginaldo is reported to be in San Fernando, and still in absolute charge of the defenses of the new capital and of Cebu."

Lawton's Campaign Concluded.

Washington, April 12.—The war department has received a despatch from General Otis saying that General Lawton's campaign has been concluded with great success.

The war department officials say the result is very gratifying.

Yesterday in the lake region, Lawton pursued the insurgent army from Santa Cruz, dispersing them. He captured all the larger vessels used in the lake trade and a Spanish gunboat. He is now endeavoring to pass them from the river, where they were concealed, into the lake.

Wheaton drove the enemy ten miles east of the railway line of communication with Malolos.

Lawton's and Wheaton's casualties are few and slight, as the enemy made no stand.

They have been notified by Spain that she will evacuate Mindora and Polu soon.

Filipinos Burning Villages.

Manila, April 12, 6:10 p. m.—General Wheaton started at daylight with the Tenth Pennsylvania and Second Oregon regiments and two guns to drive the rebels from the American right flank between the railroad and foot hills. He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria, and had one man wounded. The enemy bolted when shelled by the artillery, and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels were reported to have been concentrated.

During the rest of the day the enemy in full retreat towards the mountains, burning the villages behind the retreating forces.

Occasionally a few of the rebels dropped to the rear and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check the advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos, but finding these tactics ineffectual, these rebels scrambled after the main body.

The American position on the railroad has been materially strengthened and it is not likely that the rebels will succeed in getting in future to as close quarters as they did yesterday, even if they return from the mountains.

QUEEN OF ITALY'S HOLIDAY.

Cagliari, Island of Sardinia, April 12.—The Queen of Italy arrived today and was received with enthusiasm. Salutes were fired from the ships and forts. All warships were brilliantly decorated.

The officers of the French and Italian fleets attended the theatre yesterday evening. The "Marsellaise" and the Italian national hymn were played and the French and Italian flags were hoisted and the waving of French and Italian flags.

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Dominion Parliament

Debate on the Address Continued in the House of Commons.

Speeches by Messrs. Borden, Halifax, and Fraser, Guyboro-Yukon Charges.

Ottawa, April 6.—The debate on the address was continued yesterday by Messrs. Borden (Halifax) and Fraser (Guyboro), the discussion being of an extremely lively order. Three weeks now the debate has been in progress, and although at one time it looked as though the end would have been reached earlier, it is now recognized that its termination will hardly be accomplished this week.

At the opening of the session a petition was presented from the Montreal Island Belt line Railway Company praying for amendments to its act of incorporation. A petition was also presented from the Canadian Life Insurance Company praying for amendments to its charter. A bill was introduced by Mr. Poirer (Poutier) to confirm an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hull Electric Company. The bill was likewise brought in by Mr. Poirer, respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, and respecting the Atlas Loan Company.

A bill was brought in by Mr. Fortin (Laval) to amend the Winding-up Act, R.S.C. Chapter 129, to provide for the appointment of inspectors, to advise liquidators and to dispel doubts which seem to exist as to the manner in which liquidators, when authorized so to do, may pledge the assets of the company in liquidation.

Major Heston (London) moved the first reading of his measure to compel railway companies to issue second-class return tickets.

The Minister of the Interior laid on the table of the House the report of the Donnelly-Nelson case, which had been reported from Dawson to a committee of the Privy Council in Ottawa.

The Debate Continued.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) continued the debate on the address, replying to the speech of the Minister of the Interior and reiterating the charges against Sir Hibbert Tupper against the Yukon. In replying he found fault with the form of the lease of the Dawson water front. It was not, he said, a lease at all in the proper acceptance of that term. The Minister of the Interior, on the previous evening, had openly admitted that he sent his officials to Dawson with permission to deal in mining claims. His only excuse for this proceeding was that the regulations favored by the late government sanctioned the step. He was surprised that the mere fact of their having been enacted by a Conservative government had not doomed them to cancellation. The delay which had taken place in connection with the investigation of Yukon charges was a criminal and scandalous delay and comprised an injustice to the officials themselves. The investigation which Mr. Ogilvie is now authorized to make could prove nothing but useless as power had not been given him either to subpoena or to swear witnesses. Neither had Mr. Ogilvie the legal training which it was fit for him for the investigation. It was hampered and limited, too, by the Minister's order that none but charges preferred prior to Aug. 20, 1898, should be looked into, while it is perfectly well known that many of the miners there in August last are now probably scattered over the entire continent. The enquiry was one which could have no terror to Mr. Wade, conducted as it was by a servant, and, as it was rumored, a relation of the Minister of the Interior. By the fact that Mr. Borden last he was engaged in writing editorial notices favoring the Minister of the Interior.

The witnesses cited by Sir Hibbert Tupper in support of that gentleman's charges against the Minister of the Interior were few, and of a trifling nature. The Minister of the Interior had boasted that such a task as the organization of Yukon had never been equalled in this country. In reply to this statement Mr. Borden would only say that the same thing had been accomplished by the British government in the organization of British Columbia, and this in spite of the fact that the affairs were conducted from London.

The Nugget's Charges.

Mr. Borden had obtained a statement from Messrs. Allan and Sample, of the Klondike Nugget, in which instances were given where men had been sent to the Yukon in the position of gold commissioner's office, the usual fee being from five to ten dollars for the "private" door, and twenty-five dollars for the other door marked "No admission." Surely these charges did not lack the quality of being specific. Names were also given of parties who months ago would have backed up the allegations. A man, whose name was withheld, had paid \$400 to an official for information from the gold commissioner's office, and was prepared to swear to the same if an inquiry were held. These same gentlemen allege that they have in their possession passes admitting the holders to the gold commissioner's office, stamped with the official stamp, and initiated by an officer of the department. Messrs. Allan and Sample are on record as stating that the Director Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Worcester's Enteric Remedy, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. W. A. Strong, Popocatepet, Mex. For sale by Messrs. Borden, Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, headache, or any of the ailments which disturb the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Send your carpets to Weber Bros. if you want them thoroughly beaten.

Letter From From Atlin

The Special Correspondent of the Times Writes of Late Happenings.

Many Cases of Scurvy at Glenora and on the Teslin Trail.

Atlin, B. C., March 27.—Still they come is the usual greeting one to another as the dark figures of men and horses are seen against the snow along the trail over the lake. The city is not increasing in one day like a Victoria regatta day or a London Mayor's procession, but people are arriving in twelves and thirties per day, by all the trails, which is very perceptibly swelling the population. It is reported that about 100 persons passed the Golden Gate in one day, and there must now be about 2,000 of a population in this district at the present moment. A private census is being taken and the result is not known as yet, but it is difficult to ascertain the population with any degree of exactitude, owing to the constant arrival of letters and newspapers by letter mail from British Columbia cities. The mails have now commenced to run with regularity every week, arriving every Friday and despatching on Monday. Mr. Vickers, the police constable and recorder for this district, is acting as postmaster pro tem. It is, however, awkward that the post officials cannot as yet see their way to forward papers and other matter per post. Complaints are being made about the late arrival of letters and newspapers. It is a noteworthy fact that letters and newspapers are received here some in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick general elections have been held, and in each case an effort was made to steal the legislatures from the Liberal party. What humiliation the results must have been!

Intercolonial Extension.

Failing in that line of campaign the Conservative party had charged the worst kind of corruption on the Minister of Railways in connection with his scheme for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. This, too, failed in its purpose, and it was this failure which had prompted the charges of Sir Hibbert Tupper against the Minister of the Interior. The Minister of the Interior had delayed for some months before sending out his commission to Mr. Ogilvie, to conduct the investigation.

Mr. Borden—"I mean that that time passed before the investigation reached the Yukon, which was about Feb. 15." The resolution, said Mr. Fraser, adopted by the Dawson miners' meeting, was received in August. The commission was ordered during the month following. Could the Minister of the Interior hire an airship to take it to Dawson? It was despatched with all due speed.

More Newspaper Scandal.

Mr. Fraser informed the opposition that it actually placed in placing too implicit a trust in every anonymous charge published in the newspapers. If they believed all they saw in the papers about themselves and their friends the jails would be filled and the gibbets crowded with men. Sir Hibbert Tupper had been seen to attack in a most violent manner the reputation of Major Walsh, the late administrator of Yukon. He would only say that a member of parliament who attacked a person of Major Walsh's standing should have some evidence to back up his charges. In the present instance no evidence had been brought forward. Against the anonymous charges of Sir Hibbert Tupper was put the letter of a man who did not fear to sign his name, Robert Barrow, of Hamilton, who had gone out with the first government party, but had severed his connection therewith because of personal animosities against Major Walsh. Mr. Barrow says: "There was never an action of the commissioner that could be regarded as other than that of a perfect British gentleman."

Tariff Boundary.

On the question of the tariff Mr. Fraser announced himself an out and out free trader, but he did not expect, or look to see free trade realized in Canada in a shorter time than the twenty years which it took to perfect it in Britain. The government's course in connection with the tariff reform might be said to be radical enough to suit his view, but at least tended in the right direction. Conservatives had looked to see works accomplished by this government in a week which required years. Mr. Fraser claimed that even when it was stated that the Minister of the Interior had raised the issue of liquor permits the opposition continued its abuse.

In conclusion, Mr. Fraser claimed for the government of the day that it had done its best to redeem its pre-election promises and pledges, and to give prosperity to Canada.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock, Col. Prior (Victoria), having the floor for to-day.

ASTHMA GASTRO.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of Asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Aniseed and Turpentine.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester's Enteric Remedy, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. W. A. Strong, Popocatepet, Mex. For sale by Messrs. Borden, Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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Send your carpets to Weber Bros. if you want them thoroughly beaten.

to be occupied as the Hotel Metro-Pole.

Quite a number attended to hear Mr. Pringle, who is so well known from Winnipeg to Teslin, and many were pleased to shake hands with him again, having met him on the trail between Glenora and Teslin on their arduous journey to Dawson. He intends holding services at Pine Creek City and Atlin every Sunday.

EASTERN BALLOON TRIP.

Prussians Travel 423 Miles in Less Than Four Hours.

Three Prussian officers, Lieutenants Siegfried, Hildebrandt and Hartmann, have made the swiftest balloon trip on record. Hartmann was a member of the ballooning department of the general staff and gives a thrilling description of his experience.

"On the morning of March 3 we decided to ascend from Teuphepherfeld. There was a strong, steady north-west wind. Our plan was to descend at Breslau, in Silesia, and be back to Berlin the same evening. We had an ordinary military balloon, but heavily ballasted, and we shot up at 12.10 with fearful rapidity.

"The 423 miles rose along over the plain watered by the Oder. We noticed the speed when looking down at the earth, but on looking upwards there was no sense of motion whatever. We felt as if the balloon was hanging still in the sky. We went over Breslau at a height of 4,000 feet in little less than three hours. We made no attempt to descend, the wind being too strong. We were travelling 68 miles an hour with ease and smoothness, and a delightful sense of exhilaration impossible to describe.

"Breslau passed, the wind increased and we determined to find no resistance, but turn our backs on the earth. We crossed the Austrian frontier at an elevation of 2,500 feet at over 70 miles an hour. We decided to sink the balloon and safely brought it to a standstill at the village of Rappach, in Germany. We went on to Berlin, as the crow flies, at 4 o'clock.

"This is the fastest balloon trip on record, the previous record being held by a pair of French aeronauts, who travelled four hours at sixty miles an hour."

ARTHUR AT THE 'HALLS.'

Mr. Arthur Roberts belongs to the 'halls.' He goes into theatre management, but comes back intermittently to his friends of his variety stage, and he is welcomed as a top variety man.

He appeared the other night at the Empire to open a short engagement in what, if it cannot be called a new line for Arthur Roberts has tried some of the comedy business, and he has turned from his ordinary 'society' business.

He simply sang with merely the stock stage properties, and in just ordinary evening dress. His songs are of the character that a writer usually scores with no more than a few words, and he smacks of humor with a breadth and a robustness such as Arthur himself always brings with his stage merrymaking.

He sang three songs, "I'll tell you all about it in my song," and "Where do I come in," and a third which he brought down from the comedy, "She'd never been in pantomime before." It is introduced with new, and what musical sing-alongs always refer to as "topical" additions.

Mr. Arthur Roberts has a fine voice, and the Kaiser's Jockey, too, in which, instead of "Oh, Miller," comes the refrain: "Oh, Miller, Miller, Miller."

Making all the other nations roar; but he said, "We are not alone, when we get to Palestine, 'cause they'd never seen a pantomime before."

This is the sort of thing that can be prolonged indefinitely for a purpose, and last night the audience showed a disposition to tempt the actor's possibilities in that way.

IDLE FORTUNES.

Great Sums of Money in Old Stamps Awaiting the Finder.

By H. Flachsmann, St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

Few people know that many of the old stamp-lying idle in their trunks and garrets, are worth large sums of money. Many of the readers of the Times will have heard of the Kaiser's Jockey, too, in which, instead of "Oh, Miller," comes the refrain: "Oh, Miller, Miller, Miller."

Making all the other nations roar; but he said, "We are not alone, when we get to Palestine, 'cause they'd never seen a pantomime before."

This is the sort of thing that can be prolonged indefinitely for a purpose, and last night the audience showed a disposition to tempt the actor's possibilities in that way.

Mr. Clifford, M. P. P., is here on business, and Hon. Fred. Hume is expected daily.

The strike on the railway has sent a large number of men into the city much quicker than anticipated, and therefore several men can be seen about the streets looking for employment, which is as yet scarce, excepting for the town lots and to them or to their snow begins to disappear, there will be an abundance of work for all.

The second of a series of concerts took place on Friday, the 24th inst., in the large building just finished by the proprietor, Mr. Olsen, on the corner of his hotel, which he has named the International hotel. The hall was crowded to overflowing, and numbers had to be turned away, unable to gain admission. The chair was ably filled by Mrs. Burnham.

After the long programme was exhausted the audience was regaled by a

Speech from the Chief

of the Taku Indians, Taku Jack, who welcomed all to Atlin, and his people would cause no trouble whatever, but would help in every way in assisting to build up the fortunes of the new country. The chief spoke in good English, and as he is a well known figure-head here, as representing his tribe, he was loudly welcomed to the platform. It will be remembered that this gentleman holds the discovery claim on Moose Creek, 30 miles from here, which, on prospecting, is turning out to be one of the best creeks yet staked.

Mr. Ole Olsen made a speech, thanking them for their attention and trust in his business, which was bright in Atlin. After thanks were given for His Majesty, Chairman, Taku Jack and the rest, the meeting adjourned for a short time, when the hall was cleared for a dance, which was enjoyed by all present.

The Rev. John Pringle arrived from Teslin late this week and reports about a dozen cases of scurvy in the hospital at Glenora and two or three dozen cases on the trail between here and Teslin. There are 200 to 300 on the trail and much suffering is experienced. Mr. Pringle held the first of a series of religious services yesterday in the premises.

No. 1. Master Connell at New Brunswick in 1861. This is a very rare, and readily brings \$100.00 whether used or not. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you \$50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 2.

No. 2. This is a very rare, and readily brings \$100.00 whether used or not. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you \$50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 2.

No. 3. This is a very rare, and readily brings \$100.00 whether used or not. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you \$50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 2.

No. 4. This is a very rare, and readily brings \$100.00 whether used or not. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you \$50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 2.

No. 5. This is a very rare, and readily brings \$100.00 whether used or not. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you \$50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 2.

No. 6. This is a very rare, and readily brings \$100.00 whether used or not. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you \$50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 2.

THE FILIPINO "REBELS."

I should like to know by what right we speak of the Filipinos as "rebels." No doubt in the same right by which, while protesting our lack of any intention to subjugate them or hold their islands, we calmly describe them as "our new possessions," and proceed to take an inventory of the stock on hand. In saying so, whatever else they may be they are not "rebels" in any sense of the word heretofore accepted, and the persistent calling them such is only a part of a colossal campaign of misrepresentation now in progress. "Rebels" are subjects who rise against their constituted and established rulers. Can any one point to one moment of recorded time when we were the constituted and established rulers of the Filipinos? Nay, the whole trouble arises from their inevitable determination that we shall not become their rulers. Obstra principles is their battle cry. They are no more rebels than the people of New England were in resisting the invasion of a Russian army.

The Philippine "rebels" are simply an entire population—resisting a foreign yoke now for the first time sought to be placed upon their necks by a people more alien to them than even the Spaniards. It may be, as we are so ready to admit, that our "yoke is easy" and our "burden is light." But the Filipinos do not choose to so regard them. It may be that our motives are as

Unselfish and Philanthropic

as we loudly proclaim them to be. But it is said that Aguinaldo reads French fluently, and he is no doubt a familiar with some of the high-sounding proclamations of Napoleon, like ours, recking with philanthropy, to the various peoples of Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia whom he was about to bring under his heel. His reflections, with the like pronouncements of the president to the Filipinos, would be mighty interesting reading.

No conqueror ever admitted that he was a tyrant, no invader ever coveted the lands that he despoiled. From the days of Alexander the Great men have marched out with the name of God upon their lips, impelled, as they said (and who should know if not they?) by Providence, or duty, or destiny, to confer incalculable benefits upon their victims and to slaughter men for their souls' salvation. With which one of them has it not been a matter of sincere regret that his operations have been so often and so unavoidably had the effect to boom the stock of the cotton trust? So long as the conqueror and conquerors were kept to the rear of the fighting line surely there was no cause for complaint.

And yet in spite of all this history, "A hundred times made plain," which should have warned them, the Filipinos at first took us at our word. They seem to have supposed that there was something in the character and institutions of the great republic of the west that would interfere to

Prevent History From Repeating Itself

in their case. They appear to have had the utmost reluctance to believe that a people so lately in the same position as themselves could so soon forget the source from which they sprung. They looked for no Burgoyne, Cornwallis or Lord Howe to come from Washington. They hailed our military and naval superiority rather than our political and their "Republique." At our call they sprung to arms, co-operating by the tens of thousands with our army, and probably sacrificing scores of lives for every scratch received by one of our soldiers. So late as January 18, last, before the outbreak of the present hostilities, our consul at Manila writes: "Now, let us remember that during the last eighteen months the number of Filipinos who have voluntarily enlisted in our army is greater than the number of Americans now on the Philippine Islands."

Well may he add: "To be blind is cruel! To be unjust is to stain our nation!" All accounts agree that until after the capture of Manila the disposition of the Filipinos toward us was of the best. We were their saviors and deliverers.

Then came the protocol under which hostilities were suspended. And here the cloven-foot appeared. It assumed the right of the United States and Spain to dispose of the islands as they saw fit, without any reference to the wishes of the inhabitants. But still

The Filipinos Tricked Us.

They felt sure that this power, assumed by us would be used by their great and good friends to confer upon them that liberty for which they had so long fought, and to which they were so much attached. What must have been their astonishment, then, when the proposed treaty of peace finally appeared, disposing absolutely of their islands, with no more reference to them or to their wishes than had been the water buffalo that wallowed in their rice fields! But they did not strike us then. They were still patient, still credulous, though slightly suspicious. All they then demanded was a specific statement of what our intentions were with regard to them. How did we comply with that most reasonable demand? We absolutely declined to give them one single specific pledge. We declined to say that they should ever be free, that they should ever have anything to do with governing themselves, that they should not be taxed for our benefit, fight for our glory, and be exploited for our profit. Instead of these definite pledges, which every exigency of the occasion demanded, we affected to be quite indignant that any pledges should be asked of us!

We prated infinitely about our own goodness, wisdom and philanthropy, and that of our great and good friends, and that our return light fell on the tin halos with which we had adorned ourselves, smothered ourselves in bouquets of our own purchasing, and pious wonder how anybody could suspect such good people of sinister designs. And yet, as if for the very purpose of converting those suspicious into certainties, before the curtain had fallen on the

Wonderful Tabernacle of Our Virtues, exhibited by ourselves, for the moral edification of the universe, we dispatched a professor from the Smithsonian Institution to explore and report upon the resources of "our new possessions," and the opportunities for the investment of capital. There. We declared that "our new possessions in the far east" rendered an army of 100,000 men a necessity; that the sense of our navy

and the construction of an interoceanic canal. One of our peace commissioners came to Chicago and talked glibly about the islands to the portion of the "property" which he and his associates had brought home from Paris, and the senate of the United States adopted a resolution which concedingly mentioned the islands, but substantially ignored the interests there to be paramount to those of the natives. Our haloes began to look tawdry. Everything indicated then, as it does now, that the real powers that control this government (I do not refer to the president) had no idea of ever surrendering the islands or conceding to the natives any more rights than might suit their notions and convenience. The president's impulses may be conceded to be good, but he does not appear to have much influence with this administration.

The Filipinos discovered this late, but sooner than some of our own people, and are resisting the programme of the syndicates to the portion of the "property" which he and his associates had brought home from Paris, and the senate of the United States adopted a resolution which concedingly mentioned the islands, but substantially ignored the interests there to be paramount to those of the natives. Our haloes began to look tawdry. Everything indicated then, as it does now, that the real powers that control this government (I do not refer to the president) had no idea of ever surrendering the islands or conceding to the natives any more rights than might suit their notions and convenience. The president's impulses may be conceded to be good, but he does not appear to have much influence with this administration.

Our Dishonest Paltering

has been to cement into one cohesive and enthusiastic whole all elements of opposition to us. Whatever Aguinaldo may have been before (and we have lied and deceived ourselves despicably about that) we have, at any rate, made him to the natives the Washington of the archipelago, raised up by Providence to rescue his people from subjugation. They will win, we shall be defeated. They must win, we ought to be defeated. They are fighting the world-old battle for the right of man to rule himself. For them it would be as great a calamity for us as for them. Pray heaven they win speedily, before the Philippine soil be further drenched with blood. With them fight all the forces of nature. Ocean and river, jungle and plain, mountain and moraine, fever, disease, tropical suns and dreaching rains are their allies. Yet all these we might overcome. But the centuries are with them. All the moral forces of the world, are with them, upholding their arms and rallying ours. Against these forces we can never win to an ultimate victory, no matter how freely the pious purveyors of liberty on a bayonet sow the soil of Luzon with the corpses of its owners. The right of men to govern—yes, misgovern themselves, if you please—will eventually be vindicated, unless the moral universe is to go to wreck. Howard-Leslie-Smith in the Chicago Record.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

The London Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "A very serious situation, which has recently developed in the provinces of Krasnodar, Kuban, and Rostov, is likely to result in a general uprising. Famine and typhus created such terrible havoc in the provinces that the government rather than the rebels were unable to be distributed by the Red Cross Society agents. Unfortunately rumors were circulated that the representatives of the government really wanted to convert the Krasnodar and the agents were unable to deliver the supplies."

Messrs. Brierly and McKay, of the Montreal Herald, were acquitted on Monday evening of the charge of criminal libel laid by Chief of Police Hughes. The jury, after deliberating an hour, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Orange production on the Pacific coast

this season has been the greatest in California's history.

He who has neither the courage to die nor the heart to live, who will neither resist nor fly, what can we do with him?—Montaigne.

DIZZY AND FAINT SPELLS.

Warnings of heart trouble that should be heeded.

These feelings of faintness, those dizzy spells and "all gone" sinking sensations, which come over some people from time to time are warnings that must not go unheeded.

They indicate an extremely weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nervous system. Nature is asking to be relieved in an unmistakable manner that aid be brought to her assistance quickly.

There is no time for delay. One faint may be recovered from—will the next? One dizzy spell may pass off but the next may prove more serious.

Those who are wise will start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at once before their case gets hopeless.

This remedy acts directly on the disordered heart and nerves and restores them to healthy action.

Mrs. JOHN GILKIN, Maria, Bonaventure Co., Que., recently wrote as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to state that I have been using for some time the wonderful remedy, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

For a number of years I have been troubled with heart throbbing and dizziness, followed by nervousness and weakness.

"I was advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did, and got great relief from the first. I am now completely cured. I feel very grateful for the benefit I have received."

There is no one who has ever taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills faithfully, but has derived benefit from their use. They have cured thousands of cases of palpitation, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, weakness, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, anæmia, pale and sallow complexion, female complaints and general debility.

Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.



Rubber Neck? Not a bit of it. This is only looking for THE best in town to purchase BICYCLES. HE HAS FOUND IT AT THE AGENCY FOR

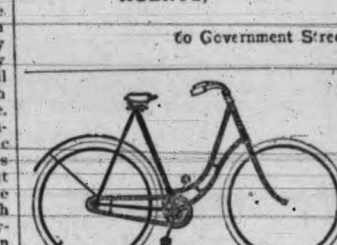
CRAWFORDS
ONIONS & PLIMLEY
42 AND 44 BROAD STREET

REMEMBER

That we give away with every new Bicycle purchased from us an article from our large stock valued from \$1.00 up to \$10.00.

We keep Columbias, Cleverlands, Crescents.

M. W. WAIT & CO.,
AGENTS,
To Government Street



Massey-Harris
1899
BICYCLES
\$55. PRICE \$55

E. G. PRIOR & CO'S
Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

MILLINERY OPENING.
Tuesday, March 21

PATTERN HATS and BONNETS

MRS. W. BICKFORD
SOMERSET HOUSE,
44-46 Fort Street

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

HOTEL RUSSELL,
ATLIN, B.C.
First-class Accommodation for 100 People.

TERMS REASONABLE.
J. H. RUSSELL
Recently of Kamloops and Vancouver.

FOR VICTORIA.
THE BRITISH BARK
WATERLOO
(1900 Tonnage Register.)

From London and Liverpool, will receive general cargo for this port at 20s. per ton. She will close on the following dates:

London, - - 15th April,
Liverpool, - - 15th May,
and put to sea immediately thereafter.
R. P. RITCHEY & CO., LTD., Agents.

TO LOAN
Various Amounts on First Mortgage.
Swinerton & Oddy.
106 Government Street.

ANDREW SHERET,
Plumber
192 Fort St.
Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter
Telephone 600.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,
ENGINEER.
Is prepared to supply and erect in working order, all kinds of Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers. Bind, Trower & Co. 14 Board of Trade Building, Victoria. P. O. Box 611.

PRESCRIPTIONS



There is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods we carry are of prime quality and freshness. Our prescriptions are filled promptly, and the utmost care is exercised in compounding and filling orders.

The purity of the drugs used and accuracy in measuring and weighing ensure perfect results.

C. H. BOWES, Chemist,
Tel. 425. 100 Gov't St., near Yates St.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, April 12, 5 a.m.—The present high winds and heavy rains are due to the eastward passage of an ocean storm area across this province to Alberta. A high pressure area, accompanied by fair weather, is moving up the coast towards Vancouver Island. From one and a half to two inches of rain have fallen over Western British Columbia and the adjoining States, while from the Cascades eastward to the Great Lakes the weather remains fair and decidedly mild.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.85; temperature, 58, minimum, 38; wind, W., 11 miles; rain, 1.51; weather, clear.

Vancouver—Weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 58, minimum, 36; wind, calm; rain, 1.80; weather, fair.

Nanaimo—Wind, S.E.; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.69; temperature, 58, minimum, 36; wind, E., 4 miles; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.46; temperature, 28, minimum, 24; wind, S., 10 miles; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 29.04; temperature, 57, minimum, 40; wind, S.W., 14 miles; rain, 2.16; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 42, minimum, 42; wind, calm; rain, .78; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 48, minimum, 48; wind, S.W., 12 miles; weather, clear.

Forecast.
For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday, Victoria and vicinity—Strong westerly winds, showers to-day, probably clearing Thursday.

Lower Mainland—Strong westerly winds, sleet or rain to-day, probably clearing Thursday.

City News in Brief.

—Use "HONDI" pure Ceylon tea.
—Smoke union made cigars.
—HONDI means perfection—quite true.
—The board of school trustees met this evening in the city hall at 8 o'clock.
—Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.
—A heavy mail was received this morning by the Cottage City from Dawson, Bennett, Tagish, Glenora, Atlin and Log Cabin.
—Call at the new drug store and cough no more. Our Balsam of Aniseed is a sure cure. F. W. Fawcett & Co., 40 Government street.
—Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, Sons of England, meets to-morrow evening in A. O. U. W. hall. Several new members will be initiated.
—Over seventy couples enjoyed the hospitality of the social club of Court Vancouver, A. O. F., last night, the occasion being the last dance for the season. The music was furnished by the Shelby-Williams orchestra.

—Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday and Wednesday and following days at the Sterling, 83 Yates Street.

—Miss Elaine Telford, who reported having been robbed of some jewellery a few evenings ago, seems to have been a victim of spring cleaning, during which operation the missing property was simply mislaid.

—Brigadier Howell, of the Salvation Army, is expected here on Saturday and will conduct three days' special services. On Saturday a coffee social will be held and on Monday the service will be mainly dedicatory.

—The general celebration committee will meet in the city hall this evening at 8 o'clock, when the report of the programme sub-committee will be considered. As the time is drawing near it is desirable that a good attendance of members be recorded at every meeting of the general committee.

—Although the guarantee list for the Rosenthal piano recitals is not yet quite so large as might reasonably have been expected, it seems practically certain that the Victoria public will have an opportunity of hearing Paderewski's rival. About \$300 has been guaranteed. Those who wish to hear Rosenthal should add their names to the list promptly.

—W. W. Grime of this city, who lost his house in Vancouver on Saturday, is glad to find that it has fallen into safe hands. The value contained some valuable papers and a dress suit. A friend left the automobile beside a telephone pole at the corner of Granville and Hastings streets. Later on the trip could not be found, but it appears that one of the employees of the city who was engaged in cleaning the street saw the value there for a long time and he placed it on a fire so that it was taken to the lost parcel department of the tram office. There it was secured on Monday by Mr. Grime.

—Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.
—HONDI is a perfect blend of tea.
—Washing machines at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.
—Dandruff and falling hair cured; electric treatment. Electric Parlors, 114 Yates street.
—Headquarters of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer at Frank Campbell's, old postoffice.
—The spring stock of lace curtains, muslins, art cretonnes, etc., are now to be seen at Weller Bros.
—Lionel Dickinson was up this morning for infraction of the bread-by-law, but the case was remanded until to-morrow.
—Our Balsam of Aniseed is the purest; cures coughs and colds when all others fail. F. W. Fawcett & Co., 40 Government street.
—Get your bicycles fixed up by the old reliable firm, Onions & Plimley, the only practical bicycle makers in city; 42 and 44 Broad street.

—Monuments, the largest stock in the province to select from, and all kinds of cemetery work at A. Stewart, corner Yates and Blanchard streets.

—Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following days at the Sterling, 83 Yates street.

—Changed Hands—The headquarters of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle after April 1st will be at Mr. Frank Campbell's, the old postoffice building. All subscribers not receiving their paper will please notify him.

—The case brought against Mr. John Mulholland, in the police court, was withdrawn this morning by the complainant, who humbly apologized to Mr. Mulholland for the language used to him and for the annoyance caused by the bringing of the action, and who has agreed to settle the account over which the dispute arose. Mr. Mulholland did not strike the boy, as alleged.

—The residents of Victoria West are circulating a petition praying the council not to close that portion of Craigflower road between the Esquimalt road and Russell street, but to place it in a good state of repair, in such condition, in fact, as the large volume of traffic over it warrants. An effort is being made in some quarters to have that portion of the highway closed on the grounds that it is private property. The petition is being largely signed and will probably be submitted to the council at its next sitting.

—THE LION IS KING OF BEASTS, THE MONARCH KING OF WHEELS. T. G. MOODY, JR., OLYMPIC CYCLES.

—The charges against the Williams estate, David Spencer, and Jos. Dwyer, for infraction of the Sewers Regulation by-law, were again this forenoon in the police court. In the case of David Spencer the charges were withdrawn, the necessary work having been done. The Dwyer case was remanded for a week as work has been commenced on the connection between the charge against Mrs. Williams and Wm. Wilson, acting for the Williams estate. H. Mann, appearing for the defence, and entered a plea that the cost of making connection would be excessive from the fact that considerable rock cutting would have to be done. The court decided against the defendants, suspending judgment for one week. The charges against the Dwyers were also down with it. There was one case in particular that was sad. One man had contracted disease while travelling alone and was unable to move anywhere. He was perfectly helpless. A party of police have gone to his relief. The unfortunate man was found near the Poly river, where he had gone to try to reach one of the Mounted Police posts. He was so weak that he could not walk, and was crawling along on his hands and knees. He was in a pitiful plight and it was a question whether he would recover.

—HONDI is the latest and best.

—An excellent dress rehearsal for De Koven's comic opera, Hobbs Hood, took place in the Victoria theatre last evening, and with the final rehearsal to-night, exceptionally good performances to-morrow night and Friday may be confidently expected. The net proceeds of these performances will be handed to the B. C. Benevolent Society, a pleasing feature, which should be taken into account by all charitably disposed persons, but those who are familiar with De Koven's music need no laudatory remarks. The production of the opera is a special feature of the production, which will be the amateur orchestra drawn from the Philharmonic forces, and consisting of twenty-two instrumentalists. To-night the final full-dress rehearsal will take place, and participants are earnestly requested to be present not later than 7.30 p.m., so as to commence on time.

—THE VISIT IS OFF.

General Hutton Not Coming—Annual Inspection on the 20th Inst.

Much to the regret and disappointment of military men who were looking forward to his proposed visit with pleasurable anticipation, the announcement is made that General Hutton will not come to the west this spring, but will defer his visit until the fall. It was expected that he would be here for the annual inspection and the probable presence of the Major-General commanding had a good effect in stimulating the zeal of the members of the local corps.

The date of the annual inspection of the First Battalion has been fixed for the 20th inst., and will be held as usual at Beacon Hill Park. Col. Peters, D. O. C., will inspect the battalion and on the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will examine the different companies in gun drill in the drill hall.

Steamers Tees and Alpha will sail to-morrow from Starva, to the northern ports of British Columbia. Both will have big passenger lists and quite a lot of cargo. The Tees came around from Esquimalt last evening and commenced loading. Big shipments of iron and steel were carried on her deck for the Hudson Bay Company. H. Mainland Kersey, of the Canadian Development Company, will leave by her for Lake Bennett and Dawson to arrange matters in reference to his company's river and lake steamers. Captain E. Cox is also among those ticketed. Both the Tees and Alpha will carry a quantity of cannery supplies. Captain J. D. Warren will be in command of the Alpha.

—Butter, sugar, tea and coffee, best quality at Hardress Clarke's.

Cottage City Arrives.

She Reached Port Early This Morning With Late News From the North.

Steamer City of Topeka Has Been Floated and is Coming Down.

That Find of Russian Mounds—Steps Taken to Prevent Spread of Disease.

Steamer Cottage City arrived from the ports of southwestern Alaska early this morning. Between two and three o'clock her heavy sounding whistle awakened the sleepers of James Bay. She was about a day late, having been compelled to lay over at Wrangell narrows on account of low water, she being heavily loaded with freight, about 300 tons. There were comparatively few passengers, including several from Dawson. Ten sacks of Dawson mail were also brought.

The Cottage City brings news that the stranded steamer City of Topeka has been raised. Just as the mail steamer entered the narrows leading to the scene of the wreck she saw the iron steamer sliding off from the reefs which held her into deep water. The divers had patched the gaping holes in her iron hull with canvas and cement temporarily, and when the water was pumped out of her she came off easily with the rising of the tide. She passed the Cottage City at a fair pace, steering towards Juneau.

The Topeka will be put on the midday there—the natural Alaskan marine ways—and repaired further and then she will proceed southward to Queenstown harbor for repairs. Her cargo has suffered severely in the water, and it is a question whether any of it will be salvageable. The Dawson mail, most of which slept the sleep of the weary pilgrim, for the liner had been buffeted considerably by the confused sea encountered yesterday, brought considerable gold in dust and nuggets. One was found awake parading the wharf and getting the full benefit of the cold night air, and he said that when he and his comrades left the Klondike capital Commissioner Ogilvie was taking steps to prevent the

ravages of disease during the coming summer. He was endeavoring to secure the sanitation of the city. He issued an order on March 10th that all garbage and refuse be taken to be removed, and called upon the people to help him place the city in a healthy condition. The refuse was to be carried out on the ice to the middle of the Yukon, and when the ice broke would be swept away. These arrangements will prevent any further spread of the amount of sickness in the Klondike capital this summer. There was considerable sickness at Dawson when the party left, and the action of the authorities was well timed.

The representative of the Klondikers of the Cottage City, who had refused to give his name, for it "cut no anyhow. "Call me Governor Budd, they do that up there," he said, jabbing his finger into the atmosphere northward. When the man who wished to be called Governor Budd because he looked like "im," left Dawson, he said scurvy was ravaging the tents of many miners along the creeks and was responsible for many graves "up on the side-hill." The hospitals have a number of patients afflicted with that disease.

Some of the unfortunate on the trails are also down with it. There was one case in particular that was sad. One man had contracted disease while travelling alone and was unable to move anywhere. He was perfectly helpless. A party of police have gone to his relief. The unfortunate man was found near the Poly river, where he had gone to try to reach one of the Mounted Police posts. He was so weak that he could not walk, and was crawling along on his hands and knees. He was in a pitiful plight and it was a question whether he would recover.

At Church, Suppers, Weddings and Parties.

The minister liked coffee. His long Sabbath day's work was begun with a cup of the strongest coffee and ended in the same way. Gradually the physical and mental machinery became clogged, tongue coated, dull headaches and a general depressed condition of the system were the result of his occupation into a dreary treadmill.

One day his attention was brought to the fact that the unsuspected coffee was very likely the cause of his trouble, and it was suggested that if he would give up coffee he would find relief. The good thing to be particular to hold in long enough to extract the delicious flavor and the elements which go to rebuild the broken down nerve centres, his trouble would be gone. This was two years and a half ago, and since that time not a pound of coffee has been purchased by the minister's family. Morning, noon and night Postum makes its appearance on the table, and is enjoyed by all. With the departure of coffee went the minister's bad feelings, and with the coming of Postum, came a feeling of exhilaration, a better appetite and a constantly increasing weight.

From the start, the minister's Postum was properly made, because of the warning.

At one time during the absence of housewife, the domestic, not being particularly about preparing Postum according to directions, made it weak and tasteless. This was a very common complaint among those who do not understand that there is no way to extract the delicious flavor from Postum except by long boiling. Made properly, it is clear, black and has a creamy, pleasant, far from "tasteless," delectable, and is a very good thing to be particular to hold in long enough to extract the delicious flavor and the elements which go to rebuild the broken down nerve centres, his trouble would be gone. This was two years and a half ago, and since that time not a pound of coffee has been purchased by the minister's family. Morning, noon and night Postum makes its appearance on the table, and is enjoyed by all. With the departure of coffee went the minister's bad feelings, and with the coming of Postum, came a feeling of exhilaration, a better appetite and a constantly increasing weight.

—Stylish American and English Sailors just arrived at the Sterling, 83 Yates street.

by the oddity of the mounds and the manner of marking them.

Council McCook at Dawson is waiting for the Finlanders to report to him. He will send out a party, including Russians, with photographic instruments, to make a thorough investigation. The government of the United States will undoubtedly furnish funds.

The Klondikers tell of the exploitation of that mineral bearing land just below where the aurora borealis dances over the torn berg-edges for copper. An expedition which is to

Explore an Unknown Section of the goldfields left Dawson the first week in March. It is composed of J. O. Jackson, of Seattle, a son-in-law of Capt. John J. Healy, of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, Martin Gorman and Richard Edmunds.

They will explore the headwaters of the White, Tanana, Copper and Kuskokwim rivers, finally returning to the Yukon by way of the Tanana. Not less than 1,000 miles will be covered on snowshoes. The trip will occupy five months. The party is accompanied by a band of Indian hunters and will supply their larder with their guns after the two months' supplies taken along are exhausted.

The secret of the expedition is the location of some enormous ledge of rich copper which the North American Transportation and Trading Company has learned of through the Indians. They will also look into the possibilities of agriculture in the unknown country. Dawson had a sensation recently when Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, whose husband is under arrest for selling brass filings for gold dust, Mrs. Schwartz had taken an oath to herself any one who should get her husband in trouble, and in her presence. She did not hear Allenberg's remark, but it was reported to her. She went direct to the Northwest Trading Company store, in which Allenberg is a part owner. He only escaped using an unfrequented entrance and did not return to the store until Mrs. Schwartz had been driven out by threatened arrest.

Late in February and well on into March

To Nine-Mile Creek took place from Dawson. Dave Coskey, of the Klondike Trading Company, who had been a staple to Nine-Mile creek late in February, was brought back to Dawson with his feet badly frozen. He fell through the ice on Indian river. Indian river discoveries are also said to have attracted a great deal of attention of late and a number of stampeders have been flocking to the river.

"Do you know Charles Tilley?" asked "Governor Budd," and without waiting for a reply he went on to say: "Well, he's in trouble at Dawson with his laymen. He employs a number of laymen and naturally is anxious to keep tab of the amount of money they are receiving; but he can't do it, because the laymen won't tell him about the cash in their pockets. Besides, one of the laymen appeared to have hypochondria, a quantity of provisions belonging to him. He caused the arrest of Patrick G. Sullivan, but finally dropped the case when the laymen promised in the future to let him be about the mine as much as he pleased. Miners are losing a great deal of grub this winter owing to the thefts of Malamoots, and the worst of the business is that no matter if a man does find a dog-sledging way with his provisions he cannot shoot him. Captain Stearns of the Mounted Police decided so recently. The articles the brute may steal may be the only thing between the miner and positive want, but still the dog is not allowed to take the law into his own hands. He would not hesitate to shoot a man under the same circumstances, but a dog is valuable in Klondike, especially in winter. A case in point is that of a Bonanza creek miner who had been annoyed by the repeated thefts of a strange dog. He saw him one day with a sack full of bacon. He shot the brute dead. For this he was fined \$25 and compelled to pay \$75 to the owner of the dog. He received a lecture into the bargain.

Now a Malamoot is just as "foxy" as a pickpocket. The only thing that can be done is to hang the bacon beyond reach, for the Malamoot can climb a pole has not yet been discovered.

PELL-OCCASIONALLY.

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Seed Potatoes

EARLY ROSE, BURBANKS, NEW YORKS,

JOHNS BROS.

259 DOUGLAS STREET.

Along the Waterfront.

There is building on the tide flats of South Seattle one of the most unique river steamboats ever known to navigation. In fact, it is the first boat of its kind ever built in the United States, and the third of the same pattern ever built in the world. Two boats of the same kind are in use on the upper river Nile above the rapids. They were made for Stanley in his second exploration of "Darkest Africa," and taken by him in sections overlaid above the rapids, and there put together. The boats proved a wonderful success in shallow water, going over bars and riffles where the water was but a foot in depth and making not only time, but pulling heavy loads. In many respects, as to currents, banks and bars and depth of water, the Yukon river of Alaska, leading to the Klondike region, resembles the upper Nile, and an engineer sent to that country two years ago for the Empire line of steamships of Seattle and New York recommended to his company the building of light draft boats and barges, the same as Stanley used. A similar steamer was built last year for the Empire Company at New York and sent to the coast in sections. The hull was riveted together at Seattle, but her machinery was kept aboard the towing vessel, with the intention of fitting up the boat when it reached Alaska waters. A swift steamer was reached the Yukon. A swift steamer was towing it, and when a storm came up on the voyage northward, the empty hull of the river steamer "turned turtle" and was lost. Nothing damaged, however, another vessel was arranged for. The steamer is built large, shape, with a rounding bottom and no keel. At the stern are six alleyways, divided by eight inch partitions, about sixteen feet in length and sloping at a sharp angle where they join the hull proper. In each of these alleyways or alleyways, about eight feet from the stern, there is a propeller, each propeller working upon a separate shaft, and each shaft having a separate engine to drive it. In other words, the boat has six propellers, six engines and six shafts, each and every one entirely independent of all the others. The Roberts tubular boilers furnish the steam to drive the six upright Steeple compound engines, and three smokestacks, in a line across the stern, a little to the fore of the centre, furnish the draft that makes the steam. In no position other than "upside down," will it be possible to leave the boat without motive power. Turn it on its side, and three of the six screws will be working. Get it on a bar, and if there is a foot of water the action of the propellers will fill the narrow alleys in which they work full of water and push the boat ahead. Wherever there is a foot of water above the bottom the boat will go. Having no keel, the boat will float so long as the propellers work, and if the creek is wide enough not to wedge it, will make its way up or down stream.

Business is brisk in marine circles, and there are very few discouraged square riggers on the coast at present. On the Sound coasting tonnage rates have advanced in the last three days beyond any precedent and coal and lumber shippers are surveying the situation with dismay. Coal rates have advanced fifty per cent, within a month. Lumber rates are from twenty-five to fifty per cent, higher and are still climbing. Two vessels have been chartered at Tacoma for coal with a few days at a rate of \$2.25 to California, an advance of 60 per cent, over that of a month ago. There are at least twelve orders for vessels in Puget Sound to-day which have not yet been filled for lack of ships. The unusual business with the northern canneries, the monopoly by the United States government of steamers and the remarkable amount of Oriental freight piling up in the Pacific coast ports, are largely responsible for this state of affairs, and the grain depression has had the effect of reducing the tonnage on the way, there is little probability of relief for at least 90 days. The direct influence of the advance on coast ports is somewhat complex, but shipping men agree that higher rates are always better for business. They prevent to some extent, reaching out for new markets, but otherwise, shipper and carrier profit by the condition. There is more money in the business for everyone except the consumer at the other end of the voyage. The deep sea trade promises to be affected to some extent by the advance. The slight expansion for vessels to carry grain has resulted in a falling off of tonnage on the way and the disinclination of owners to accept lumber charters has prevented ships from coming for that purpose. It is believed that lumber cargoes wear out a ship quickly and eat their way through the British ships now on the coast have little life. They demand a higher rate than shippers have so far been willing to pay. The Montgomeryshire, Jay at Port Townsend for ninety days waiting for a grain charter before the finally concluded to take one to carry lumber from the Tacoma mill. The Leverbank is at Esquimalt, and is said to be going to wait until grain moves, if it takes a year. The steam tonnage is inadequate to accommodate the increased freight, destined for the Orient, although extra steamers have been chartered, the demand for freight now exceeds the supply. The business with Siberia is steadily and rapidly increasing, while all through the East beginning with Hawaii and extending through Japan and China

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
Spring Millinery
—ON—
Tuesday, Wednesday and Following Days
—AT—
THE STERLING
88 YATES STREET.
A Very Stylish Range of American and English Sallors.

HONDI
BLEND
PURE CEYLON TEA.
60c., 50c., 40c. PER LB. A Direct Importation in original lead packs. Blended and packed on estate where grown. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY STORE.
Pocket, Sporting and Hunting Knives, Carvers and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Shears, etc. Cooks' and Butchers' Knives, Shaving Outfits a specialty.
AT 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LATEST AND BEST
The Greatest Life Insurance Company in the world formulates a new policy secured by over \$270,000,000 of assets. The Lowest Premium Rates consistent with safety. Liberal Loans to the insured, the annual amounts being set forth in the policy. Option for extended term insurance. Automatic paid-up insurance without exchange of policy if you cannot continue the insurance. Cash Surrender Values stated in the policy. One month's grace in payment of premiums.

It is now over eighty days since the British ship Dominion, Captain Jones, weighed anchor in Honolulu harbor for her voyage to Puget Sound. She has not been seen or spoken since and it is believed hope for the ship is vain. Insurance has reached ninety-two per cent, and quotations have ceased. Shipping men shake their heads when the Dominion is mentioned and in nearly all minds another ship is added to the long list which includes the Pelican, Laurebank and Nomad. The Dominion was built in Sunderland, England, in 1861, and is 2,228 tons net burden. She is 294 feet long, 43 feet beam and 24 feet draft. She is a splendid, steel ship, constructed with every perfection known to the modern builders' art, and sailed in ballast from Honolulu. All ship masters arriving in port in the last full of water and push the boat ahead. A few weeks say the weather on the Pacific has been the most terrific they have ever known. Head winds have impeded progress and tremendous seas have swept decks as clean as a broad side of grape. The Dominion, now in Port Angeles, from Japan, was tossed and battered like an eggshell on her passage and many of her sails were blown to ribbons. Steamer Mananua, from Tacoma to Honolulu, was also hauled overboard by the waves, when she was in the channel of the Dominion, according to the mariners, is that she may have been driven far up into Behring Sea and is now beating back in the face of adverse winds, possibly with part of her rigging blown away.

Another steamer has had her propeller broken by driftwood in Seattle harbor. This time it is the Sequent, which had just left the wharves when the accident occurred. A piece of floating driftwood caught in the propeller and broke one blade after giving the vessel a bad shaking up. She will not be off the run long. This is not an uncommon occurrence in the Seattle harbor, and there is much complaint among the mariners. The Seattle mills do not burn their refuse, and it is dumped into the bay to float in the track of navigation. There has been talk for some time of securing legislation against it, not only to preserve the reputation of the harbor, but to save the propellers.

Customs house officials report unusually large importations of foreign liquors from British Columbia during the past week, says the Tacoma Ledger. Nearly every steamer brings a large consignment from Victoria. The liquor comes from the Hudson Bay Company. Nearly all the high grade wines, champagnes and whiskeys sold in Tacoma are imported in this way instead of by American dealers through New York. The Hudson Bay Company has capital to buy in full cargoes and bring the liquor around the Horn in ships coming to the Sound for again. The tonnage is nominal, as the vessels would otherwise come in ballast.

Steamer Lydia Thompson has been pulled from the rocks of Obstruction Island by tug Sen. Lion, so badly leaking that three siphons were kept busy, yesterday. Of late the Lydia Thompson has been particularly unfortunate, having suffered no fewer than three accidents within the last five months. In November, 1898, she ran into a scow load of lumber, and hurt herself to the extent of \$600. In the following month she ran aground on Skag rock, on the northwest coast of Orcas Island, and the accident cost her owners \$4,000.

Tug Wallawa of Seattle has been chartered by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company for six months for a voyage westward to Unalaska and other points, to act as a tender at the several canneries operated by the company. She will sail for Alaska on Saturday.

The bark Alex McNeil was towed to the upper harbor last evening by tugs Mammie and Sadie. She is now lying off Sayward's mill, awaiting cargo, and gives the upper harbor quite a lively and picturesque appearance. It is about five years since a square rigger has been above the bridge.

Steamer Mananua will leave this evening for Nanaimo and thence to the Sound.

Steamer Charming left Vancouver at 1.30, connecting with the train from the east.

Steamer Emma and Louise is still lying at Esquimalt.

News for Centipeds.

The More Legs You Have to Cover the More Interested You Will Be.

For boys' legs, long blk. stockings, a black that's guaranteed to remain with the stockings, and not on the legs, heavy ribbed cotton, 25c. pair; for men's legs, Fast Black Cashmere Socks, good enough for any body who wears black, 25c. in all sizes.

In China small feet are a mark of noble birth. In Canada of a lucky man; men's imported Scotch Wool Socks, small sizes, 25c. pair.

W. G. CAMERON,
The acknowledged cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson street.

The Case For the Crown

All the Evidence Against Jeweler Penneck Submitted to the Judge.

Searching Cross-Examination of the Younger Stoddard by Prisoner's Counsel.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Stoddard Case.
When the Times went to press yesterday afternoon Mr. Belyea was commencing his cross-examination of the first witness, the elder Stoddard, in the course of which some new evidence was elicited, most of which bore upon the reputation and career of the younger Stoddard.

The witness said that he had missed many articles of jewellery during a period extending over 18 months, prior to the date of his missing the ring in question. One time he missed a silver cup and on another occasion a watch. He had taken out of the safe. When he missed such articles he suspected his son, Fred, or having taken them. He had not suspected Penneck at all. When this ring disappeared he told his son he would not have him around the store until he brought the ring back. He told Fred he might go and get his meals at Levy's. Then Fred came and told him about the "plant" to get Penneck to go to Dr. Hall's office so that a confession could be obtained from him.

Coming down to the occurrences in Dr. Hall's office when witness and Calvert were hiding behind the door, while Penneck and Fred were in the next room, witness said he would swear he had not made the remark to Calvert: "He couldn't hear a word."

Subsequently witness corrected this statement, admitting he might have said that. After Penneck and Fred went away witness and Calvert waited for Fred to return, and when he did so the three had a conversation, during which witness told Fred to get the ring back again the next morning.

Fred saw the ring in Penneck's store. He spent a good deal of time there, generally in the back room, and there the witness had seen him several times quite drunk. Witness denied having said to Calvert at Dr. Hall's office that he would close up Penneck's business and have him put in the penitentiary.

Referred to his evidence in the police court, witness said Fred did not say to Penneck in Dr. Hall's office "I have robbed my father too much, he accuses me of having taken that last ring."

What Fred said was: "We have robbed the old man too much."

The diamond was returned to witness by Fred the following day at 4 p.m. Witness had intended to prosecute Penneck before he got the ring back. He did not institute proceedings until after he obtained the diamond. Had he done so the stone would have been hidden away and he would not have recovered it if he had not gone to work as he did.

Mr. Belyea: "As I did or as Fred did?"

Witness: "As I did, for I instructed him."

Continuing, witness said that Penneck came into the store the day witness missed the ring, and said he thought Fred had duplicated keys and could get into the store at any time. Witness accused Penneck of having taken the ring at p. m. on the day it was returned by Fred.

Witness said that P. m. is now working in the store and behaving like a man; better than he ever had before. It was true that some time ago Fred took \$2,000 out of the safe, but witness could explain that. He had some money sent out from the old country and promised each of his children \$200. Fred was afraid he would not get his share because of a "row" they had, so he thought he would help himself out of the safe.

He took \$2,000 instead of \$200, not knowing how much he was taking. It was part of \$3,000 witness was intending to give his wife to pay her expenses on a trip to England. Fred would not have taken the money except for these circumstances.

Mr. Belyea: "He took good care not to bring it back?"

Witness: "He didn't like to bring it back."

Referring again to the adventure in Dr. Hall's office, witness said he and Calvert were in the room for fifteen minutes before Fred and Penneck came. Fred had told witness he was going to have Penneck there and that he intended to have a witness to over hear what was said. Witness then said he would go too. Penneck tried the door about half a minute after he entered the room. Fred and Penneck were in the room about four minutes.

The diamond was kept in the safe at night. On the day it disappeared witness was only out of the store between 10 and 11.15 p. m., and during that time the ring was in the counter show case. When witness was out all the doors were locked, and the iron shutters were down, so that anyone who went in would have to use a key. Witness put the key in the safe himself that night, and didn't miss the ring until the next day, when he noticed a blank space on the tray. This was about 1.30, and he at once locked the door and made a thorough search, which he continued for fifteen minutes, after which he went and told Penneck. Witness could not say how recently Fred had been working for him prior to the disappearance of the ring. Fred occasionally had the keys of all the doors. The weight of the diamond, witness speaking from memory, thought was one carat, a quarter, a sixteenth and a thirty-second. In the police court, witness said the weight was one carat, a sixteenth and a thirty-second, leaving out the quarter. The difference, however, was so small that it would not be noticed. He bought the diamond in a ring and took the weight, which was entered in the stock book, from a tag. Hadn't weighed the diamond since it was returned. Had on one occasion given Fred a watch which he sold to Penneck and Penneck came and told witness of the sale.

Cross-examination closed.

Re-examined by Mr. Langley, witness said there were other ways of identifying diamonds than by weight, for instance the cutting, the brilliancy and the whiteness, and with his magnifying glass he could identify this diamond as the one he had owned for twelve months. He valued the diamond very much, and had never tried to push the sale of it.

Luther Calvert
was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Langley he said he remembered going to Dr. Hall's office with Fred Stoddard. "The old man" came up afterwards. The gist of the conversation he heard between Penneck and Fred was that Fred wanted some money from Penneck and "the old man" to enable him to get out of the country. Didn't hear all the conversation, although was quite close to the door as Stoddard senior was. The conversation between Penneck and Stoddard didn't last more than five minutes. Couldn't hear what Penneck said at all. Some one tried the door after the conversation Fred and Penneck went out and Stoddard senior and witness waited until Fred came back, went down the street together and witness went home.

In cross-examination by Mr. Belyea said that Fred Stoddard asked him to go to Dr. Hall's office, saying his father had been accusing him of stealing from the store and he had found out that Penneck was the guilty party. Witness was going to Dr. Hall's house and his car was just close to the door as the elder Stoddard was, in fact his chances of hearing what was said were, if anything, better than Stoddard's. Did not hear Fred say he got up stairs, "Come along, it's all right, there's no one here." Did not hear Fred say he had a plan to show to Penneck nor did he hear Fred ask Penneck whether he had the last ring taken from "the plant" to get Penneck to go to Dr. Hall's office so that a confession could be obtained from him.

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Re-examined by Mr. Langley, witness said there were other ways of identifying diamonds than by weight, for instance the cutting, the brilliancy and the whiteness, and with his magnifying glass he could identify this diamond as the one he had owned for twelve months. He valued the diamond very much, and had never tried to push the sale of it.

Luther Calvert
was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Langley he said he remembered going to Dr. Hall's office with Fred Stoddard. "The old man" came up afterwards. The gist of the conversation he heard between Penneck and Fred was that Fred wanted some money from Penneck and "the old man" to enable him to get out of the country. Didn't hear all the conversation, although was quite close to the door as Stoddard senior was. The conversation between Penneck and Stoddard didn't last more than five minutes. Couldn't hear what Penneck said at all. Some one tried the door after the conversation Fred and Penneck went out and Stoddard senior and witness waited until Fred came back, went down the street together and witness went home.

In cross-examination by Mr. Belyea said that Fred Stoddard asked him to go to Dr. Hall's office, saying his father had been accusing him of stealing from the store and he had found out that Penneck was the guilty party. Witness was going to Dr. Hall's house and his car was just close to the door as the elder Stoddard was, in fact his chances of hearing what was said were, if anything, better than Stoddard's. Did not hear Fred say he got up stairs, "Come along, it's all right, there's no one here." Did not hear Fred say he had a plan to show to Penneck nor did he hear Fred ask Penneck whether he had the last ring taken from "the plant" to get Penneck to go to Dr. Hall's office so that a confession could be obtained from him.

Coming down to the occurrences in Dr. Hall's office when witness and Calvert were hiding behind the door, while Penneck and Fred were in the next room, witness said he would swear he had not made the remark to Calvert: "He couldn't hear a word."

Subsequently witness corrected this statement, admitting he might have said that. After Penneck and Fred went away witness and Calvert waited for Fred to return, and when he did so the three had a conversation, during which witness told Fred to get the ring back again the next morning.

Fred saw the ring in Penneck's store. He spent a good deal of time there, generally in the back room, and there the witness had seen him several times quite drunk. Witness denied having said to Calvert at Dr. Hall's office that he would close up Penneck's business and have him put in the penitentiary.

Referred to his evidence in the police court, witness said Fred did not say to Penneck in Dr. Hall's office "I have robbed my father too much, he accuses me of having taken that last ring."

What Fred said was: "We have robbed the old man too much."

The diamond was returned to witness by Fred the following day at 4 p.m. Witness had intended to prosecute Penneck before he got the ring back. He did not institute proceedings until after he obtained the diamond. Had he done so the stone would have been hidden away and he would not have recovered it if he had not gone to work as he did.

Mr. Belyea: "As I did or as Fred did?"

Witness: "As I did, for I instructed him."

Continuing, witness said that Penneck came into the store the day witness missed the ring, and said he thought Fred had duplicated keys and could get into the store at any time. Witness accused Penneck of having taken the ring at p. m. on the day it was returned by Fred.

Witness said that P. m. is now working in the store and behaving like a man; better than he ever had before. It was true that some time ago Fred took \$2,000 out of the safe, but witness could explain that. He had some money sent out from the old country and promised each of his children \$200. Fred was afraid he would not get his share because of a "row" they had, so he thought he would help himself out of the safe.

He took \$2,000 instead of \$200, not knowing how much he was taking. It was part of \$3,000 witness was intending to give his wife to pay her expenses on a trip to England. Fred would not have taken the money except for these circumstances.

Mr. Belyea: "He took good care not to bring it back?"

Witness: "He didn't like to bring it back."

that night was that he had a "plan" to show him; he No. 2 was that no one was there, but he No. 3 witness could not specify. Pressed to say whether the whole object of the interview was not to ascertain how far Penneck would sacrifice himself for witness and Calvert, he said he wanted to find out how much of a friend Penneck was to him.

He had not been short of cash since the ring was returned to his father; had been in receipt of a regular wage since then.

Mr. Belyea: "You have been working for your father, and have been a good boy? He says so."

Witness: "Did he say that?"

Mr. Belyea: "Yes."

Witness: "Then I guess it must be true."

Witness admitted that when he was working for Mason & Co. in Vancouver he bought some jewellery for them in Seattle and smuggled it in, but denied that his reason for informing upon them was because they would not give him all the profit there was in the transaction. He had pawned jewellery, which he owned, and had paid for. His denial of that statement, however, was caused by it having escaped his memory. Witness could not remember going to Penneck on December 15th and saying "I owe you \$13; give me another 12, making \$25, and I will give you the security later." He did not show Penneck a diamond he wished to sell him.

The document witness had signed when Penneck returned the ring, and which was an admission that witness had stolen the ring, was signed under the instructions of Stoddard senior, who told witness to sign it even if "there were seven devils on it." Witness told Penneck on the day he returned the ring that if he could get the diamond back he would sign it with his father and go to work in the shop. That was his sole object in getting the ring back. Penneck often let witness have diamond rings to wear when he was working in Penneck's shop.

Re-examined by Mr. Langley, witness said the diamond was unset when Penneck returned it.

The elder Stoddard was recalled by Mr. Langley and stated that the information against Penneck was taken out the day after the return of the diamond. This close the case for the prosecution, and although Mr. Belyea expressed his desire to finish the case before adjournment, his lordship said he would adjourn until tomorrow, the prisoner being allowed out on the same bail and the jury would separate. Mr. Belyea intimated that he had only one witness to call for the defence.

The court then rose to re-assemble at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The report of yesterday's proceedings will be found on page eight.

During the cross-examination of the elder Stoddard yesterday afternoon, a grand jury came into court and returned a true bill against Mrs. Annie Nunn, perjury, and in the case of Ah Chin, attempted murder, reported that a material witness was not available. Mr. Belyea, for the crown, said that of the witnesses two were absent, one was somewhere on the island, the other had gone away and it was known where he is. The case would therefore have to stand until the next assize. A grand jury for their work, and dismissed them, saying that unless some further occasion arose for their presence, all that was left for them was the making of their presentment.

FREE ART CLASSES.
Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

MINES AND MINING.
Pathfinder Mountain.

Pathfinder Mountain is a busy place these days and almost every claim of any importance in the camp is being worked vigorously.

No less than twenty men are employed upon the smaller properties of the camp, while the big ones are working steadily with two and three shifts.

On Frank Maguire's well known claim the Three One there has been something over 200 feet of tunneling done, and a tunnel now in about 70 feet. The ledge opened up about 150 feet below the apex and five feet of first-class mineral is in sight. The ore is a fine quartzite, carrying 30 per cent copper, silver and gold.

As yet taken from this ledge have run from \$7 to \$65 in gold, and as much as 44 ounces of silver.

The Three One has been worked the most steadily of any property on this mountain. An excellent showing has been made for the past two years.

Adjacent to the Three One is the Pay Ore, on which a force of men is at work running a 50 foot tunnel to tap the ledge which has been shown to be one of the best, richest and most extensive in the neighborhood.

Work has been commenced on the Little Bertha opening up the lead, from which some of the highest assays ever obtained in this section have been taken.

An excellent showing has been made on the Mammoth by the work now going on there. Cross-cutting from the bottom of the shaft, which is down some 25 feet, has opened up a ten-foot ledge of first-class high-grade ore.

On the Diamond Hill crosscutting is now going on to drain the lead up the hill from the shaft and stop the influx of surface water which at present precludes any deep work on the property. On this claim there is now in sight about four feet of a fine looking lead, over thirty inches of which is solid iron and copper with good values and some silver. It is expected that in about two weeks the snow will be off, so operations can be resumed in the shaft.

A force of men has been at work all this week stripping the lead on the War Cloud which is being operated by Spokane capital, and an excellent showing has been made. The work done has shown up a ledge of fine looking quartz several feet in width and from appearances it should give good assay values.

Development is also proceeding on the Central City, not far away, and owned by H. S. Capley, of this city. A fine showing has been made here and it bids fair to take rank soon with the best on this famous hill of big ledges and high values—Grand Forks Mine.

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INTENSE SUFFERING

FROM DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH TROUBLE.

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A New Discovery, But Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: "The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge, for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs, fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night."

I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances, fully cured."

There was no more acidity or sour watery risings no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but fruit and vegetable essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach, however slight or severe."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made by F. A. Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich., and are sold by druggists everywhere at fifty cents per package. Little book on stomach diseases mailed free, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Provincial News.

TRAIL.
Ralls will be held on the Columbia and Western as far as Cascade City by June 1. Charles Collins, formerly of Trail, has been appointed assistant chief of Roman Catholic missions in the district.

A nine-stall roundhouse, with stone foundation and brick walls, is to be erected at the far end of the yard on the P. V. R. R.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
His Honor Judge Bole on Monday heard the trial of Frank Adams, against whom the State of Washington has instituted extradition proceedings. Only four witnesses were examined, and his honor reserved his decision.

The funeral of the late J. C. Wilson, who had arrived from Coal Creek, B. C., by Saturday's Pacific express, took place on Sunday afternoon, from the family residence, near Alberici Crescent, to the Odd-fellows' cemetery, Sapperton, and was largely attended by friends of the deceased. The services at the house and at the grave were conducted by Rev. A. E. Vert.

SAVANNAH.
Mr. J. C. Shaw, first assistant of the High School, is acting as principal pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. A. Robinson.

Two robberies took place in the city on Sunday. About \$100 worth of goods was stolen from the store of J. B. Raby, Westminster avenue, and Charles Johnson complained to the police that, while he was under the influence of liquor, he was robbed of \$25.

The marriage of Mr. R. T. Robinson and Miss May B. Leuty, of Seymour street, took place in St. James church on Monday evening. Rev. H. G. F. Clinton officiating. Big gold nuggets are becoming more common in British Columbia. Recently Mr. J. B. Hobson, of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, brought to Vancouver a gold nugget weighing 68 ounces and worth about \$115. Captain Jack Cates last week brought out from the Yukon a heavy nugget worth \$94 and Mr. A. W. Smith, M.P.P., possesses a nugget valued at over \$80 and weighing 65 ounces.

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The morning frost won't nip so hard after a cup of Blue Ribbon Tea at breakfast.

electric wiring Inspector. AM. Gilmour gave notice that at the next sitting of the council he would introduce a by-law to raise a sum of money to build a fire hall and to provide for fire hall sites.

NEW AND ORIGINAL ADVERTISING.
It is interesting to watch the new ideas always to be found in the advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The present line of advertisements is especially unique, each beginning with a familiar proverb and leading up to the good qualities of this famous medicine. The argument in every case is clinched by condensed testimonials from people the medicine has cured. It is gratifying to see the continued success of an article of genuine merit. While other preparations come to the surface and after a short time disappear, Hood's Sarsaparilla has steadily maintained its place in public confidence.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.
In this age of science and criticism, Ritualism is a startling reaction. Five centuries have elapsed since Wycliffe and his disciples totally rejected Transubstantiation and the whole series of doctrine and practice which Transubstantiation is the centre. Ritualism has come in two movements, distinguishable from each other, though the second sprang out of the first. The first was the Oxford Movement, otherwise called Tractarianism, from its series of manifestoes, the "Tracts for the Times," Puseyism, from its official, and Newmanism, from its real chief.

The writer was a student at Oxford at the time, and remembers how the medieval church, idealized by Newman, took hold of the fancies of young men who had before known nothing but the chilly decorum of the Anglican service and the preaching of the "high and dry" pulpits. The Tractarians were gradually drawn on, by the thorough-going members of the party, to "embrace the whole cycle of Roman doctrine," and the natural result followed.

The second movement, which commenced after an interval of partial collapse following up Newman's secession, is Ritualism properly so-called. It has its source not in the desire of a basis for the church independent of the State, or in any special theory or creed, ecclesiastical or theological, so much as in an emotional craving for sensuous worship, church ordinances, and priestly ministrations. It is traceable in some measure to the decay of intellectual belief, which leaves a void in the religious nature to be filled by aesthetic emotion. Social fashion also plays its part, so far as the wealthy classes are concerned; Ritualism is the thing farthest removed from the vulgarity of Dissent. The present ascendancy of the party is largely to be ascribed to the progress of Rationalism, which has deprived the more masculine minds of interest in the affairs of the church, thereby leaving her to the emotional and aesthetic.

Ritualism is distinctly ecclesiastical and sacerdotal, not biblical. It even appears to welcome, to a surprising extent, what is rather absurdly called the High-church Criticism. The principles implicitly accepted in "Lux Mundi" would, if pushed to their consequences, cast doubt on the whole theory of Inspiration, and leave the Church very little of a Scriptural basis.

The Ritualists, now

